

guage of the report in this respect reads as follows:

The committee wishes to emphasize that its approval of the proposed legislation in no way indicates approval of the general policy of Government control or ownership of communication facilities. Moreover, it is clear that no Government agency plans to take over and operate communication systems in general. This legislation is necessary, however, to enable the President, in particular instances, immediately to control and use wire facilities when wartime needs demand such immediate action. There is no law which now gives the President such power.

The bill, as originally introduced, was given very careful consideration. The committee, while in accord with the objectives sought to be attained, were nevertheless of the opinion that it was too broad and required restrictive provisions. As a result of this consideration several fundamental changes were made. The present bill represents those changes. In an effort to promote clarity and a more ready understanding of the powers given, and, the restrictions provided, this bill H. R. 6263, was introduced in place of the original bill as representing the last thought of the committee on the subject. The amendments to be offered by the chairman when the bill is before the House for amendment are likewise intended to clarify and restrict the powers granted by the bill. I am in full accord with them.

A reading of the bill will show that the committee has restricted the use of the power to a time of war or threat of war. The original bill was far broader than this, although I do not assume that the powers would have been used in any of the instances that the original bill provided for. However, it is not amiss to hold such extraordinary powers within clearly defined limits and to times of extraordinary necessity such as war or threat of war. This bill does that without in any manner handicapping the fullest use of our communication system whenever the President deems it necessary to take over such systems or parts thereof that may be necessary in the public interest. In this connection it should be noted that at no time was it made to appear that there was any lack of cooperation to the fullest extent by those operating our different communication systems.

This bill is offered solely on the basis of being prepared for any military exigency that may arise where it would seem from a military standpoint that operation and control could best be accomplished under Government direction. In the last World War 15 months elapsed before the Government, by proclamation of the President, took over the wire service of the Nation, and his proclamation continued the operation of each of the systems in the then operating officers and employees of the respective companies. It can be assumed, I think, that no different action would be taken if the occasion arises to take over the present systems or any part of them under this bill.

The attention of the House is also directed to the fact that the bill provides a definite method of providing compensation for the use of such systems, if and when taken over by the Government. It

also provides that the bill shall not be construed to have any effect upon the existing laws or powers of the States with respect to taxation or to the lawful police regulations of the States, except wherein such laws, powers, or regulations may affect the transmission of Government communications or be construed to affect the issue of stocks and bonds by corporations owning such facility or station.

In conclusion, the attention of the House is directed to the fact that this bill is a war measure. It has the approval of the representatives of the Army, Navy, and Federal Communications Commission, but, it is particularly pointed out, as a war measure it is provided that all powers granted thereunder automatically cease within 6 months after the conclusion of the war or sooner by concurrent resolution of Congress. Thus, it would seem that every precaution has been taken that the extraordinary powers granted by this bill shall be confined solely to a time when national safety, security, and defense require the exercise of such. I commend the bill, together with the amendments to be offered by the chairman of the committee, to the favorable consideration of the membership of the House.

Mr. BOREN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to point out that this bill definitely grants power to take over, to operate, to shut down, and to control any facility of communication by wire or radio, including such leased facilities as are utilized by the Associated Press, the International News Service, and the United Press.

Personally I found it possible only to agree to such sweeping grants of power to the Communications Commission after we had drawn up some safeguards which leaves the residual power with the Congress to withdraw from the Communications Commission this power at any given time, and then only out of consideration to the very important military aspects of the problem we are trying to deal with. But I do think that it is fair that the vast power in this grant should be made a part of the recognition of the membership here at this time, and only the extraordinary situation, plus the safeguards that we built around it would permit me even for an instant to agree to such a grant of power.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 603 of the Communications Act of 1934, approved June 19, 1934 (48 Stat. 1164; U. S. C., 1934 ed., title 47, sec. 303), as amended, is hereby amended by inserting at the end thereof a new subsection as follows:

"(e) Upon proclamation by the President that there exists a state or threat of war involving the United States, the President, if he deems it necessary in the interest of the national security and defense, may suspend or amend, during a period ending not later than 6 months after the termination of such state or threat of war or not later than such earlier date as the Congress by concurrent resolution may designate, the rules and regulations applicable to any or all facilities or stations for wire communication within the jurisdiction of the United States as prescribed by the

Communications Act of 1934, or he may suspend or amend the use or control of any such facility or station and its apparatus and equipment by any department of the Government under such regulations as he may prescribe, upon just compensation to the owners."

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

"That section 603 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended (U. S. C., 1934 ed., title 47, sec. 303), is hereby amended by striking out '(d)' in subsection (d) and inserting in lieu thereof '(e)', and by inserting after subsection (e) a new subsection as follows:

"(d) Upon proclamation by the President that there exists a state or threat of war involving the United States, the President, if he deems it necessary in the interest of the national security and defense, may, during a period ending not later than 6 months after the termination of such state or threat of war or not later than such earlier date as the Congress by concurrent resolution may designate, (1) suspend or amend the rules and regulations applicable to any or all facilities or stations for wire communication within the jurisdiction of the United States as prescribed by the Communications Commission, (2) cause the closing of any facility or station for wire communication and the removal therefrom of its apparatus and equipment, or (3) authorize the use or control of any such facility or station and its apparatus and equipment by any department of the Government under such regulations as he may prescribe, upon just compensation to the owners."

"Sec. 2. Strike section 303 of further amended by inserting at the end thereof a new subsection as follows:

"(f) Nothing in subsection (e) or (d) shall be construed to amend, repeal, impair, or affect existing laws or powers of the States in relation to taxation or the lawful police regulations of the several States, except wherein such laws, powers, or regulations may affect the transmission of Government communications, or the issue of stocks and bonds by any communication system or systems."

Mr. LEA. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment to the committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. LEA:

Page 3, line 11, strike out "a new subsection" and insert in lieu thereof "two new subsections."

Page 3, line 18, strike out the quotation marks.

Page 3, after line 18, insert the following:

"(g) Nothing in subsection (e) or (d) shall be construed to authorize the President to make any amendment to the rules and regulations of the Commission, which the Commission would not be authorized by law to make and nothing in subsection (d) shall be construed to authorize the President to take any action the force and effect of which shall continue beyond the date after which taking of such action would not have been authorized."

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment to the committee amendment.

The amendment to the committee amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDMENT OF ACT REQUIRING REGISTRATION OF AGENTS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH].

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 394, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6269) to amend the act entitled "An act to require the registration of certain persons employed by agencies to disseminate propaganda in the United States, and for other purposes," approved June 8, 1938, as amended. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of such consideration, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, later on I shall yield the usual half hour to the gentleman from New York. At the present I shall use a portion of my time.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, this is an open rule on H. R. 6269, a bill which has the approval of the Department of State, the Post Office Department, and the Department of Justice. Many hearings have been held on the bill, and it was unanimously reported by the Committee on the Judiciary. I feel, consequently, that there will be no objection to the present draft of the bill.

The bill amends the act of 1938 known as the McCormack Act, recommended by the McCormack select committee, which act was amended and strengthened in 1939. This bill strengthens it in several additional particulars.

The bill also proposes to transfer the administration of the act from the Department of State to the Department of Justice, because the Department of Justice as the act is now administered has the legal jurisdiction and the obligation of carrying out prosecutions under the act.

It not only extends power to control propaganda activities emanating in the United States, but reaches out to Central and South American activities. You may recall that in the conference held in 1940 our Government, in conjunction with the South American and Central American

republics, agreed to this procedure. The bill, as I stated, clarifies the enforcement of the McCormack Act. I admit that I, myself, have not had time to study the effect of the changes, but I have the assurance of the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, and both the majority and minority members of that committee who appeared before the Rules Committee, that careful consideration has been given to all the provisions, that the amendment of the act is necessary, and that the passage of the bill is requested by the departments I have mentioned.

Mr. Speaker, recalling that the majority leader was the chairman of a former select committee authorized to investigate to bring about the elimination of subversive activities, I wish to compliment him and the members of the former select committee who, after a few months' investigation, made a report to the House that was the basis for the legislation which was enacted and which the bill before us now proposes to extend.

I regret that when the Dies committee was created to continue its investigation of subversive activities along the lines of the McCormack committee, it deviated somewhat from the investigation and obtained continuous publicity by charging certain Government employees as being "pinks" or being connected with alleged communistic activities in the United States. I cannot help but feel that the chairman of the committee in investigating and assailing labor leaders lost a golden opportunity to actually bring to light the Nazi and Fascist propaganda activities that were rampant in the country, thus allowing them to continue and increase their activities. It is now evident that the propagandists engineered by the Nazi Gestapo became so bold that they actually encouraged Hitler in making him believe that they were so strong and powerful as to be able to block any move of the President of the United States to properly prepare our national defense. Personally I feel that this bill should not only include foreign agents, but also those who are acting indirectly for the Nazi-Fascist-Japanese propagandists who are supplying large sums of money to many organizations to disseminate discordant propaganda to create religious hatred.

In view of the fact that the chairman of the committee, who has devoted a great deal of time to the study of the bill and its every provision, is here and will thoroughly explain in detail each and every section of the bill, I shall not take further time on the rule.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from New York and reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 5 minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, this bill merely strengthens and broadens the original McCormack Act which requires the registration of enemy agents with the State Department. For the sake of the record I have to check up my good friend the chairman of the Rules Committee, Mr. SABATH. He said this bill had

undergone numerous hearings. The bill was introduced only a few days ago and had probably one hearing. Is that correct?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FISH. I yield.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. I may say to the gentleman from New York, that the original bill had a number of hearings. After the subcommittee and the full Committee on the Judiciary considered the original bill, a clean bill was introduced which is the one made in order by this rule. No hearings were held on the bill as it is presently numbered, but the original bill out of which this one grows did have a number of hearings.

Mr. FISH. Before a subcommittee. I am strongly for the bill but I do not think it goes far enough.

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FISH. I yield.

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from New York has a passion for accuracy and ought to be reminded that this bill provides for registration with the Department of Justice and not with the State Department.

Mr. FISH. It provides for registration with both the State Department and the Department of Justice, does it not?

Mr. SABATH. It transfers jurisdiction to the Department of Justice.

Mr. FISH. If it does not require registration with both Departments, it certainly should. The people affected are Americans who are agents of foreign governments.

Mr. SABATH. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. FISH. If it does not require their registration with both Departments, it certainly should.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, the bill requires that copy of the registration be filed with the State Department.

Mr. FISH. That is exactly what I am saying; it requires registration with both Departments. I know the original McCormack Act required registration with the State Department.

One of my complaints about this bill is that it does not go far enough. Americans who are agents of foreign nations whose registration is on file with the State Department or the Department of Justice should be made known all over this country so the people may know who the agents are. I think there ought to be a clause in this bill requiring the State Department to publish in the newspapers the names of all these agents. How is anyone to know that an American citizen is an agent of a foreign government? The people involved are all American citizens. Major General O'Ryan, who holds a high position in the Government at the present time, a distinguished citizen of my State, was an agent of some Japanese firm, or the Japanese Government, not many months ago at a large compensation. He, of course, was creating good will, spreading so-called propaganda for friendly relations. But how was anybody to know General O'Ryan was an agent of the Japanese Government unless the State Department pub-

lished that fact all over the country? I have a high regard for General O'Tyran, but I submit that the public should know the names of all agents of foreign governments. There should be in the bill a mandatory provision that these Americans who are agents of foreign governments whose names are on file with the State and Justice Departments should be publicized. The Department of Justice should be required to publish their names so the public would have knowledge of them, and I believe the Attorney General would approve of such a proposal as being in the interest of the public. Otherwise, how is the public to know?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FISH. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. The bill provides that all agents of foreign principals shall be required to register and their registration is a matter of record.

Mr. FISH. A matter of record at the Department. But how is anyone to know except by investigation. I would like to see that information broadcast. There cannot be any objection to it on the part of the Department of Justice.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 10 additional minutes.

Mr. CELLER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FISH. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. CELLER. All propaganda which is subject to the act must be labeled as such. If it is in writing it must indicate that it emanates from the agent of a foreign principal who has been registered with the proper authority. If it is over the radio, he must preface his remarks by saying that this is in accordance with the statute, that the registration is in accordance with this statute and that it is propaganda.

Mr. FISH. Yes; and they file every 3 months a statement with the State Department.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FISH. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I just wanted to make a statement, and I will ask the members of the committee to correct me if I am wrong. If I understand it correctly, one of the main purposes of this bill is to accomplish what the gentleman is complaining about at the present time, namely, to transfer this administration to the Department of Justice with the thought that full publicity will be given conscientiously and deliberately to these registrations in order that they may be matters of common knowledge to the American people. I am under the impression that is one of the principal reasons for bringing the bill in.

Mr. FISH. That is not in the bill.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I think it is.

Mr. FISH. There is nothing that makes it mandatory in the bill.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I think it is in the bill. I submit to the gentle-

man this thought: In the case of the State Department it is obviously very difficult, in view of the kind of work the State Department has to do, for it to do as effective a job of publicizing these things as the Justice Department can.

Mr. FISH. I think both of them should do it. If both have it, they both ought to do it.

Mr. SABATH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FISH. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. SABATH. What the gentleman suggests is that the mere filing in the Department of Justice or in the Library does not give general notice to the American people.

Mr. FISH. That is it.

Mr. SABATH. The gentleman feels the public should know who these people are who are drawing money from foreign governments?

Mr. FISH. Yes.

Mr. SABATH. They say that it does provide in the bill for such publication, or that such pamphlets or publicity shall be given, but I have not been able to find where there is a provision in the bill that would compel this publicity.

Mr. FISH. That is what I want to have accepted. I am for the bill 100 percent. I do not think it is sufficient to say that a man before he speaks over the radio has to submit a certain kind of preface. I want it known who these agents are, that they are on the pay roll of a foreign government, and everybody should know that.

Mr. STEFAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FISH. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. STEFAN. May I call the gentleman's attention to the fact that only recently the Department of State issued a news release in which it served notice on the American people who in any way had connection with these foreign free movements to either resign from them, and indicated that it wanted full publicity on these particular free-movement organizations. The State Department does not want the American people to belong to them, American citizens, and I think the gentleman is right. If this bill does not contain something whereby the general public can be protected, it should include that. Of course, I know we are all for the bill.

Mr. FISH. I think everyone is for the bill. It is simply a question of protecting the public.

Mr. THOMAS F. FORD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FISH. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. THOMAS A. FORD. What the gentleman wants is the moment a man registers that that be broadcast over the country?

Mr. FISH. Yes.

Mr. THOMAS F. FORD. And it is forgotten in a week.

Mr. FISH. Have it rebroadcast every 6 months.

Mr. THOMAS F. FORD. This bill provides every time a man makes an address, whether it be printed or spoken over the radio, he has to preface the utterance

with the statement that he is the registered agent of a certain government, and that this is propaganda. That is provided in the measure.

Mr. FISH. And that is a good part of the bill.

Mr. THOMAS F. FORD. I think that is a more effective proposal than the type the gentleman is asking for.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FISH. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Does not the gentleman think that the provision in section 3 that this shall be a public record and open to public inspection and examination would insure that it would be pretty well published in the newspapers and disseminated throughout the country?

Mr. FISH. I do not see how anybody is going to know about it. The gentleman is not going to take the trouble—neither am I—to go down and see who is an agent of a foreign government.

Mr. KEFAUVER. During these times, when the public is interested in who might be an agent, that perhaps would make news that would ordinarily be disseminated throughout the country.

Mr. FISH. I do not believe so. I think there ought to be some way—and I hope we can find some way—to amend it to make the people aware of just exactly who these agents are. I hope there is some way to put it in the bill.

That is permanent law, too, is it not?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. Certainly.

Mr. FISH. We are at war now. As I understand the bill, at the present time it will have very little effect on Americans who are either Nazi agents, Fascist agents, or Japanese agents, because if an American citizen today is an agent of any of the countries with which we are at war he is aiding and abetting the enemy, and that is treason. That is entirely different. It comes within the provision of the Constitution defining treason.

This is permanent law for the future. It does not go into effect until 60 days after it passes the Congress. It applies to all nations, the British, the French, Norwegian, and all the rest who have propaganda agents in this country. It has really and practically very little effect on those who are agents of enemy nations.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FISH. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. We are all agreeable to the proposition which the gentleman advances, that propaganda agents of foreign principals operating in this country should have their activities disclosed, but this bill does that. It does it in the most effective manner possible, by requiring that each time an agent of a foreign principal makes a statement or writes or disseminates anything in his capacity as an agent of a foreign principal, he must label at the top of the written matter or state in substance of his verbal statement over the radio, or privately, his status, his name, his capacity as an agent of the foreign principal for whom he acts, and all the circumstances

tions and causes of the disaster of December 7.

In addition to Mr. Justice Roberts the President appointed on the Board Maj. Gen. Frank R. McCoy, retired; Brig. Gen. Joseph P. McNamery, an active Air Corps officer; former Chief of Naval Operations Admiral William H. Standley; and former commander in chief of the United States Fleet, Admiral Joseph M. Reeves. Both of the latter officers are retired also. These officers are all able, expert, and highly respected men and add to the confidence the Nation has in the character and purpose of this board of inquiry.

Following closely the appointment of the Board came the startling shake-up of the Army and Navy organization in the Pacific—additional evidence that the inquiry will be a most exhaustive one.

Although the Nation is still shocked at the unparalleled defeat of our arms in what was considered the strongest outpost in the world, there is not, and there should not be, any disposition on the part of the people of this country to demand a scapegoat. It is to be hoped that facts will be developed which will show that no officer or officers were culpable or guilty of neglect in the Pearl Harbor tragedy. No one could wish such a fate on his worst enemy as the responsibility for that terrible affair. But, on the other hand, if there was culpability, if there was lack of proper equipment, or neglect or indifference, or lack of proper alertness, which resulted in the forces at Pearl Harbor being taken by surprise by the Japanese, those facts ought to be, and undoubtedly will be, developed without fear or favor by this Board of Inquiry. If such culpability and negligence is true, the guilty officer or officers should be summarily removed from the service, and subjected to such proceedings and penalties as the law provides.

Whatever the damage at Pearl Harbor may have been, however regrettable the loss of life, however unfortunate the injuries to the personnel which escaped death, an equally tragic, and perhaps a more dangerous, situation has been averted by the forthright action of the Secretary of the Navy and the President of the United States. Nothing more grave than the loss of national confidence in the armed forces could be imagined at this time. The fact the high officers appointed to command in the shake-up are made up of two outstanding Air Corps officers, and the other the greatest expert on submarines in the Naval Establishment, will add greatly to the prompt and complete public confidence in our armed forces in the Pacific. This action is a decidedly belated recognition of the value of the air service in modern warfare. The President is to be congratulated on this fact.

This Board of Inquiry is going to Hawaii. It is going to take testimony on the ground. There is no question but that under the chairmanship of Mr. Justice Roberts the testimony will be fair and fearless and that the findings of the Board will be fair and fearless. Such facts as cannot, because of military necessity, be revealed, can be passed over by the people without uneasiness when

they are assured by this Board that concealment of such facts is necessary.

Mr. HARTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. HARTER. Mr. Speaker, it is particularly heartening at this time to see that the Secretary of War, the Chief of Staff, and the General Staff have appointed a man in charge of the Hawaiian Department of the United States Army, who is an air officer, Lt. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, who has been in command of the General Headquarters air force, our combat branch of the Air Corps. General Emmons has been chief of the air force combat command with headquarters here at Bolling Field. Unquestionably, the defense of Hawaii and the Hawaiian Islands is very largely an air problem. It is particularly pleasing to those of us who believe in air power to see the War Department is now alive to the potency of air defense and attack. The staff also recognized that the defense of the Panama Canal Zone and the Caribbean area is an air problem and appointed back in September Lt. Gen. Frank M. Andrews as commander of that Department. Both of them are outstanding air officers, and it is a fitting recognition of the importance of air power that our staff has appointed these officers of the air to these respective commands. That proper recognition is being given to the importance of military aviation is further attested by the fact that Gen. H. H. Arnold in command of all the air forces of the Army is also a deputy chief of staff and as such helps decide all matters of grand strategy and policy.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, following the comments made by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. Woodruff] and the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Harter], it appears the shake-up is vital to our offense and defense in the Pacific. I, too, am gratified at the change which has been made. Too long have we neglected the proper emphasis on a hard-striking air force. Many of us have said for years that America is failing to recognize changed conditions in preparedness programs. We increasingly must give primary importance to air power in any battles which we fight. In the Pacific we have been brought to realize that Japanese, British, and American battleships have been sunk, not by other ships but from bombing planes. The most effective theater of combat today is in the air. Land and sea forces are important, but modern fighting certainly proves the need for added impetus to our defenses from the sky. I recall approximately 5 years ago when I made the assertion on the floor during debate on the naval authorization bill and later the naval appropriation bill that the next war

would prove that torpedoes from aircraft would sink battleships. That statement was called absurd by opponents of an amendment, which I offered to strike out, of \$141,000,000 for the construction of huge battleships. They were successful in the committee by a teller vote of 93 to 68.

Repeatedly in battles on land and sea, in the titanic struggles now raging in all parts of the world, we find air power dominant. Certain persons in authority are reluctant to admit this fact, but events prove and reprove that huge battleships are not floating fortresses but are floating targets instead.

Mr. VINCENT of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 5 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

Mr. VINCENT of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I was greatly shocked when the Navy Department reported to me that Lewis Bailey Pride had been killed at Pearl Harbor. He was aboard the battleship *Oklahoma* when it was sunk.

This young man was the first boy I appointed to Annapolis. His appointment was my first official act when I came to Washington as a Member of Congress. I was proud of him then, and I am more than proud of him now. He was 6 feet and 4 inches in height and a perfect specimen of young manhood.

Bailey soon distinguished himself and was placed at the head of his class. When the King and Queen of England visited our country he was selected to represent the Naval Academy, which, of course, was a signal honor. He was elected captain of the rowing crew, and whether in the classroom or on the athletic field, Bailey Pride was always a leader. When he graduated at the head of his class, the Superintendent of the Academy wrote me a personal letter and congratulated me for appointing such an outstanding young man. Now, Mr. Speaker, I should like to read that letter to the Congress. It is as follows:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT,

UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY,

March 5, 1941.

HON. BEVERLY M. VINCENT,

Member of Congress, House of

Representatives, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN VINCENT: I am sure you will be glad to know that your appointee, Midshipman Lewis Bailey Pride, Jr., of the graduating class of 1941, was awarded the General Society Sons of the Revolution cup, on which is engraved the name of the midshipman most proficient in practical ordnance and gunnery.

The Naval Academy is grateful and indebted to you for the appointment of a young man of such high character and ability.

Very truly yours,

RUSSELL WILSON,

Rear Admiral, United States

Navy, Superintendent.

After graduation, young Pride was assigned to the battleship *Oklahoma*, and died at his post of duty in Pearl Harbor. He was gentle, kind, and brave. He was considerate and courteous at all times, and he was loved and respected by all

who knew him. He was the only son of Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Pride, of Madisonville, Ky. They worshiped him, and rightly so, for he deserved it. They are now heartbroken, but not bitter. When the sad news came to them they said, through their tears, that Bailey loved the Navy, and that, although their hearts were heavy with grief, they were consoled by the fact that when this country was attacked their son was at his post of duty—that Bailey would not have had it otherwise. They said they had given all they had to their country. I know the Congress will join with me in congratulating them on their patriotic attitude. It takes great parents to rear great sons. I want these good people to know that we join with them in mourning the death of their son. His spirit and the spirit of Lieutenant Kelly will live on and inspire our men in arms to take full revenge on those who would destroy our country. Their sacrifice has not been in vain, for the Nation has been inspired by their deeds. There is nothing we can do here that will bring back Bailey to his parents. All that we can say may be expressed in the words of the poet when writing of the death of a great leader. He said: A prince once said of a king struck down: "Taller he seems in death." And the word holds good, for now, as then, it is after death that we measure men.

And another poet, in describing the death of a loved one, said:

No; I cannot and I will not say
That he is dead.
He is just away!

With a cheery smile and a wave of the hand,
He has entered into that unknown land,
And left us dreaming, how very fair it
Needs must be, since he lingers there.
And you, O you, who the wildest yearn
For the old-time step and the glad return;
Think of him, passing on as fair in the love
Of there, as the love of here.
Think of him still as the same, I say,
He is not dead. He's just away.

We already have proof that others are inspired by the lives of great men, and that is true in this case. The life of Bailey Pride has inspired many of the young men at Annapolis. I hold here in my hand the Washington Times-Herald of yesterday, and here is proof of what I have been trying to say. Here is the picture of one of the boyhood chums of Bailey Pride. This young man is Samuel L. Logan, of Owensboro, Ky., who will graduate at Annapolis on tomorrow at the head of his class. He has been selected as the honor student out of a class of 554. He owes a lot to the help and inspiration of his friend Bailey Pride. He is grief-stricken but determined to grasp the sword laid down by his friend and carry on. That is what makes this country great and invincible. The youth of this country has been fired with patriotic zeal by the feats of men like Pride and Kelly. More than 5,000,000 young men have offered to enlist in the service within the past few days. If there be those among us who were callous enough to entertain the thought or fear that the youth of this generation had grown soft, let them contemplate this patriotic demonstration by the youth of this country. Nothing like it has ever happened in the

history of our Nation, and it is the spirit of men like Kelly and Pride that generates it. While we mourn their loss, I am certain their sacrifice has not been in vain. The brave deeds of these men will live on in the hearts of all patriotic Americans.

Their spirit will hover over our boys in battle and lead them to avenge their death. After all, I am sure their sacrifice has given this Nation renewed strength in this dark hour.

The people of Kentucky and the people of my district are justly proud of Bailey Pride. They are also proud of Sam Logan. For two succeeding classes the leading student at the Naval Academy has been a Kentuckian, and from my district.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that at some future time a more extended and elaborate memorial may be held by the Congress for our brave men who died in the defense of our country.

(Mr. VINCENT of Kentucky asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, somewhat apropos of what has been said, I would like to say that when fate calls, all things mortal must respond. Self-determination and free will lose their validity. At this hour fate holds within the hollow of her hand the destiny of this world, and what the solution shall be is for her to determine; but if our public will be as strong, our moral stamina as great, our intelligence as high, and our men and women as brave as those of our adversaries, then we should have no cause for worry, because we know that our cause is just.

MOTOR-VEHICLE-FUEL TAXES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 5558) increasing motor-vehicle-fuel taxes in the District of Columbia for the period January 1, 1942, to January 30, 1949, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and ask for a conference.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER appointed the following conferees: Mr. RANDOLPH, Mr. SCHULTE, and Mr. DIRKSEN.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. KIRWAN, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 1047. An act to amend an act of Congress entitled "An act to regulate the employment of minors within the District of Columbia," approved May 29, 1923;

H. R. 3013. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to prevent the exportation and distribution of stored wheat, and to regulate the time of the exportation of wheat, and to provide for the exportation of wheat in storage, used for purposes of the war, and for other purposes," approved October 6, 1917 (40 Stat. 559);

H. R. 5755. An act to amend Public Law No. 74 of the Seventy-seventh Congress, relating to wheat-marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933 as amended;

H. R. 5800. An act authorizing advancements from the Federal Works Administration for the provision of certain public works and equipment in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes;

H. R. 5925. An act to amend the Organic Act of the Virgin Islands of the United States, approved June 22, 1936;

H. R. 6208. An act to authorize black-outs in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes;

H. R. 6223. An act to establish the composition of the United States Navy, to authorize the construction of certain naval vessels, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 6233. An act to expedite the prosecution of the war effort.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 35 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, December 19, 1941, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1179. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a draft of a proposed provision relating to a limitation on the total amount to be available for obligation by the Office of Government Reports during the fiscal year 1942 (H. Doc. No. 437); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1180. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year 1942, amounting to \$35,000,000 (H. Doc. No. 468); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1181. A letter from the Secretaries of War and Navy, transmitting a draft of a proposed joint resolution to amend section 124 of the Internal Revenue Code to simplify the procedure for tax-amortization purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1182. A letter from the Consumers' Council, Office of the Bituminous Coal Consumers' Counsel, transmitting the Annual Report of the Office of the Bituminous Coal Consumers' Counsel covering the period from July 1, 1940, to October 31, 1941; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. LEA: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. H. R. 5703. A bill to amend section 606 of the Communications Act of 1934 for the purpose of granting to the President, in time of war or threatened war, certain powers with respect to commu-

nations by wire; without amendment (Rept. No. 1546). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 6269. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to require the registration of certain persons employed by agencies to disseminate propaganda in the United States, and for other purposes," approved June 8, 1938, as amended; without amendment (Rept. No. 1547). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. SABATH: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 394. Resolution for the consideration of H. R. 6269, a bill to amend the act entitled "An act to require the registration of certain persons employed by agencies to disseminate propaganda in the United States, and for other purposes," approved June 8, 1938, as amended; without amendment (Rept. No. 1548). Referred to the House Calendar.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE

Under clause 2 of rule XXII, the Committee on Pensions was discharged from the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6199) granting a pension to Mrs. Julia Loucresia Sanders, and the same was referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. CAMP:

H. R. 6270. A bill to amend subsections (b), (d), and (e) of section 77 of the Judicial Code so as to transfer the county of Meriwether from the Columbus division of the middle district of Georgia to the Newnan division of the northern district of Georgia, and to change the terms of the district court for the Macon and Americus divisions in the middle district of Georgia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TERRY:

H. R. 6271. A bill to appropriate funds to provide for raising the educational attainment of persons 17 years of age and over having less than a fourth-grade education for the purpose of facilitating the defense program; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. COLLINS:

H. R. 6272. A bill to establish the National Inventors and Engineers Commission, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. CANNON of Missouri:

H. J. Res. 258. Joint resolution to provide additional appropriations incident to the national defense for the fiscal years ending June

30, 1942, and June 30, 1943, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

2188. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the American Independent Labor Association, Pittsburgh, Pa., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the national-defense program; to the Committee on Labor.

2189. Also, petition of the National Recovery Association, by Clarence J. Brainerd, Chesaning, Mich., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the national-defense program; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

2190. Also, petition of the Central Labor Union, of Shelbyville, Ind., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to their wholehearted and undivided support to the national-defense program; to the Committee on Labor.

2191. Also, petition of the State Board of General Welfare Centers, Wichita, Kans., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to House bill 1410; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

rubber for emergency and defense uses; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. LEA:

H. R. 6263. A bill to amend section 606 of the Communications Act of 1934 for the purpose of granting to the President, in time of war, or threatened war, certain powers with respect to communications by wire; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SUMNERS of Texas:

H. R. 6239. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to require the registration of certain persons employed by agencies to disseminate propaganda in the United States, and for other purposes," approved June 8, 1938, as amended; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DOUGHTON:

H. J. Res. 257. Joint resolution to amend section 124 of the Internal Revenue Code to simplify the procedure in connection with amortization of certain facilities; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico:

H. R. 6264. A bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Boyd; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BARRY:

H. R. 6265. A bill to confer jurisdiction upon the United States Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Christoffer Hannevig through his trustee in bankruptcy; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CREAL:

H. R. 6266. A bill for the relief of Mack Skaggs; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GILLETTE:

H. R. 6267. A bill granting an increase of pension to Sarah C. Kimble; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HARRIS of Virginia:

H. R. 6268. A bill for the relief of Arthur Seaver, Jr., D. F. Broderick, Inc.; to the Committee on Claims.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

2184. By Mr. HOFFMAN: Resolution of the common council of the city of Niles, Mich.,

pledging the whole-hearted cooperation and support of the citizens of Niles to their Government and its duly elected and appointed representatives to the end that our form of government shall not perish; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2185. By Mr. KEOGH: Petition of the Brooklyn Concours Association of Homing Pigeon Flyers, favoring the Pieffer bill, safeguarding of the valuable homing pigeons, signed by 120 members of the association; to the Committee on Agriculture.

2186. By Mr. KRAMER: Petition of the Los Angeles County District Council of Carpenters in meeting, most vigorously opposing any further taxes on pay rolls or otherwise, feeling that they would lower the standard of living; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2187. By Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin: Resolution of the first district conference, Disabled American Veterans of the World War, assembled in the city of Kenosha, Wis., pledging their support whether it be physical, moral, or financial, to the Congress and to the President as Commander in Chief of the armed forces of America; to the Committee on Military Affairs.